



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Reviews.

A Dictionary of the Bible. Dealing with its Language, Literature and Contents, including the Biblical Theology. Edited by JAMES HASTINGS, M.A., D.D., with the assistance of JOHN A. SELBIE, M.A. Vol. IV, Pleroma-Zuzim. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. Pp. 994. Cloth, \$6; half morocco, \$8.

As in many another encyclopædic work, the material of this *Bible Dictionary* has overrun the number of volumes originally projected for it. While, therefore, this fourth volume concludes the alphabet, it is announced on the preface page that an extra volume will be published. It is to contain "certain subsidiary articles of importance," *i. e.*, some of the longest articles which alphabetically fell to Vol. IV have been reserved for Vol. V; and also indexes to the entire work will be furnished. It is expected that this concluding volume will be published early in 1903. The editor and the publishers are deserving of the most appreciative gratitude of all Bible students for having brought so nearly to completion, and with such remarkable success, one of the greatest undertakings in modern book-making, and one of the best contributions to the advancement of religious thought.

The admirable typographical features of the *Dictionary* have been sufficiently described in the review of the earlier volumes,¹ as also the general position of the work in matters of criticism and the corps of contributors. The present volume strongly confirms the opinion already expressed that this *Dictionary* furnishes the best obtainable résumé of scholarly conservative views in all biblical thought, and that it can be fully recommended as the most valuable of all reference-books for popular Bible study. What Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* has been to the past generation, Hastings's *Dictionary of the Bible* will be to the present generation. No such work is likely to be again attempted within twenty-five years. Of course, no sensible person will suppose that the articles contained in these volumes set forth "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We are not, in fact, in possession of the truth in any such absolute way. But, taking the *Dictionary* all through, there

¹Vol. I was reviewed in the *BIBLICAL WORLD* for August, 1898, pp. 129-33; Vol. II in November, 1899, pp. 375-84; and Vol. III in February, 1901, pp. 141-8.

will be found a better scholarship, a clearer vision, and a larger grasp of truth than have yet been attained in any similar work. It presents a plane of thought concerning the Bible to which every sincere student should rise, and from which he should set forth to conquer new and higher truth. The next forty years may antedate Hastings's *Dictionary* by their advance in biblical and religious learning, as the past forty years have antedated Smith's *Dictionary* by the same process. But, even if that should be the case, we must keep up with this progress as best we can, each in his own generation moving forward with the scholars to the measure of his ability.

It is not possible to give a résumé of even the greater articles which constitute the present volume, nor is it necessary at this time to review them. They must be studied, if one would understand their contents. In interest and importance they are scarcely surpassed by those of previous issue.

For the Old Testament the leading article is certainly that by the late Professor A. B. Davidson on "Prophecy and Prophets," occupying twenty pages, and recognized to be one of the finest productions of this eminent Scotch scholar. Professor Baudissin, of the University of Berlin, writes upon the "Priests and Levites" (thirty pages); Professor Driver, of the University of Oxford, on the "Sabbath;" Professor W. P. Paterson, of the University of Aberdeen, on "Sacrifice" (twenty pages); Professor T. W. Davies, of Bangor, Wales, on the "Temple" (twenty-two pages); Professor Eberhard Nestle, of Maulbronn, on the "Septuagint" and on the "Book of Sirach;" Professor H. L. Strack, of the University of Berlin, on the "Text of the Old Testament;" Professor A. S. Peake, of Manchester, on "Unclean, Uncleaness;" Professor A. R. S. Kennedy, of the University of Edinburgh, on "Weights and Measures;" Professor Karl Budde, of the University of Marburg, on "Hebrew Poetry" (ten pages); Professor W. Nowack, of the University of Strassburg, on the "Book of Proverbs" and the "Book of Zechariah;" Professor W. T. Davison, of Birmingham, on the "Book of Psalms" (sixteen pages); Professor R. Flint, of the University of Edinburgh, on "Solomon;" Professor J. W. Rothstein, of the University of Halle, on the "Song of Songs;" and Professor C. Siegfried, of the University of Jena, on the "Book of Wisdom."

For the New Testament the leading articles are those by Professor William Sanday, of the University of Oxford, on the title "Son of God" (nine pages); by Professor Driver, also of Oxford, on the title

"Son of Man" (ten pages); and by Professor F. C. Porter, of Yale University, on the "Book of Revelation" (twenty-six pages). In addition to these, Principal A. Robertson of King's College, London, writes on the "Epistle to the Romans" (eleven pages); Professor Walter Lock, of the University of Oxford, on the "Epistles to the Thessalonians" and the "Epistles to Timothy and Titus;" Professor Nestle on the "Text of the New Testament" and on the "Syriac Versions;" Rev. H. J. White, of Oxford, on the "Vulgate Versions;" Professor W. Bacher, of Budapest, on the "Sanhedrin" and "Synagogue;" and Rev. F. H. Woods on "Quotations."

In the field of biblical theology also there are some contributions of special value. Professor Driver writes on "Propitiation" (five pages); Professor John Laidlaw, of New College, Edinburgh, on the "Psychology" of the Bible; Professor John Skinner, of the University of Cambridge, on "Righteousness in the Old Testament," with the corresponding article for the New Testament by Professor G. B. Stevens, of Yale University; Professor O. C. Whitehouse, of Cheshunt College, on "Satan;" Professor B. B. Warfield, of Princeton University, on "Predestination" (sixteen pages); Rev. A. Adamson, of Dundee, Scotland, on "Reconciliation;" Professor J. V. Bartlet, of Mansfield College, Oxford, on "Regeneration" and "Sanctification;" Rev. E. R. Bernard on "Resurrection" and "Sin;" and Professor W. A. Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, on "Salvation."

It will be obvious from the list of names and titles just given that we have here an encyclopædic treatment of some of the most vital subjects in biblical and religious study, by some of the greatest scholars of England, Germany, and America. Every minister and thoughtful layman should possess himself—at any sacrifice—of a work which can be "the making of him" intellectually and spiritually. If it has hitherto been possible to excuse one's self for adhering to traditional views on the ground that scholars had not reached a consensus of opinion or made their learning accessible to the people, this excuse is now removed by the *Hastings Dictionary of the Bible*. Henceforth popular ignorance of the Bible must be attributed to a lack of individual opportunity, or to a lack of desire, to know.

It may be useful to our readers, in order that they may see that this estimate of the work is the general one, to quote from the *London Guardian*, the most influential paper of the Church of England, a statement which appeared in its issue of August 6:

We have no hesitation in recommending Hastings's *Bible Dictionary* to

students of the Bible as the best work of the kind which exists in English. More liberal than Smith's *Dictionary* of forty years ago, more conservative than Cheyne's *Encyclopædia*, it may fairly claim to combine the frankest and most candid criticism with absolute loyalty to the essentials of the Christian faith. Its publication seems to us to mark an epoch for two reasons. It is the first great theological work which has for many years been produced in the United Kingdom by the united labors of scholars of various "denominations." Such an enterprise would have been impossible of realization half a century ago, for there was not then the *camaraderie* among scholars, the mutual trust and confidence among theologians of diverse schools, that happily exist today. We wish that Dr. Hastings could have included in his list of contributors some Roman Catholic scholars of eminence; but we suppose that this was impracticable. As matters stand, however, we have Anglicans and Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, the Established and the Free Churches of Scotland, all furnishing contributions. And this is a circumstance which enkindles thankfulness and hope — thankfulness that there is already so large a measure of agreement among the leaders, however loudly their followers may quarrel, and hope for a fuller realization among Christian men of the unity of the faith.

Again, Hastings's *Dictionary* marks an epoch because it will serve to acquaint the rank and file of Christian students with the methods and the provisional results of that "higher criticism," both of the Old and New Testaments, which too many of them have been taught to look upon with suspicion and dislike. They may depend upon it that the instrument of criticism will never again be laid aside by learned students of the Bible; and it is high time that the public should cease to use the title "critic" as a term of reproach. The dictionary which we have been considering is likely to do more for the cause of reverent and candid criticism than any other half-dozen books published of late years in the English language. For the criticism is, in the large majority of the articles, thoroughly sane, and restrained by a due sense of the seriousness of the subjects treated. It is fully recognized that many of the results which have been reached can only be regarded as provisional. Indeed, curiously enough — whether by accident or by design — the last words of the last article in the last volume warn us, in reference to a particular problem, that it "must be left an open question." The words are those of Dr. Driver, and they are characteristic, not only of the man, but of the general tone of the book for which he has done so much good work. There are many theological problems of the second order of importance which "must be left an open question," and it is better to say so frankly than either to foreclose inquiry on the one side by appealing to an uninstructed and generally unauthoritative tradition, or on the other side to insist that the most novel and the most startling solution is the last word of biblical science.

In similar terms the Hastings *Dictionary* has been approved and

recommended by almost every reviewer. If good advice can avail, this work will create a new era of biblical intelligence.

THE EDITORS.

Demonic Possession in the New Testament. Its Relations, Historical, Medical, and Theological. By WILLIAM MENZIES ALEXANDER, M.D. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. Pp. 306. \$1.50, *net*.

Psychic Research and Gospel Miracles. A Study of the Evidences of the Gospel's Superphysical Features in the Light of the Established Results of Modern Physical Research. By REV. EDWARD M. DUFF, M.A., AND THOMAS G. ALLEN, M.D. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1902. Pp. 408. \$1.50, *net*.

The practically simultaneous appearance of these two volumes indicates the interest, so apparent in other publications, in the psychology of religion. The two volumes are by no means duplicates, neither are they of the same worth. That of Dr. Alexander has method and considerable historical feeling. In it one may find a summary account of biblical demonology from the earliest Hebrew superstition, and also a somewhat full exposition of the medical aspects of such phenomena. The author holds that all cases designated "demoniac" belong to the category of lunacy or idiocy, but also believes that there were forms of "possession" in which in addition real demons were concerned. The test to be applied he holds to be that whatever is explicable on the principles of modern science is to be regarded as natural; all else as supernatural. This seems to us to presuppose a finality in present scientific results which is hardly warranted. Pathological psychology is still in its infancy. As a further test he holds that those truly demonized confessed Jesus as the Messiah and were rebuked by him for so doing. The conclusion of the book is that "the incarnation initiated the establishment of the kingdom of heaven upon earth. That determined a counter-movement among the powers of darkness. Genuine demonic possession was one of its manifestations."

It is to be regretted that the author should not have more critically discussed the historicity of the narratives dealing with the phenomena of demoniac possession, and should have left all but unconsidered the possibility that the confession of Jesus as Messiah might have been due to some pathological condition that, like clairvoyance, was very susceptible to "suggestion." For lack of these elements the work can hardly be said to have added greatly to our knowledge of nervous dis-